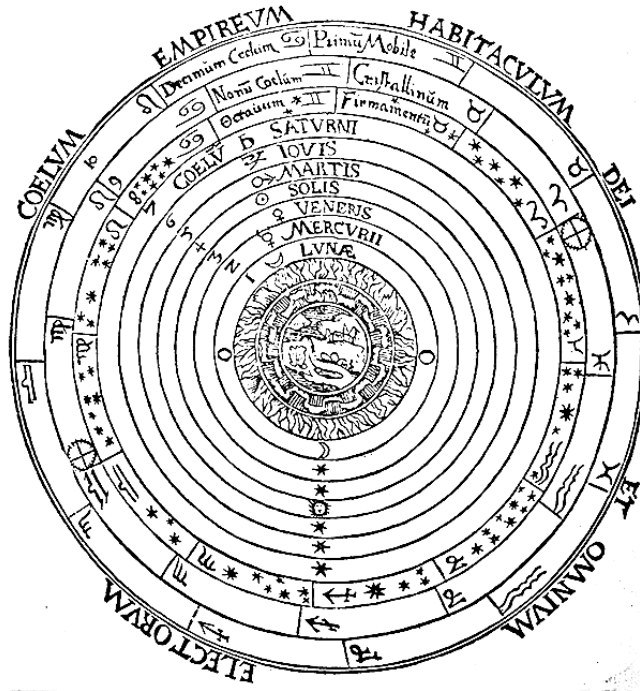


Toward a New World View



Mckay Ch. 16

Learning objectives:

- What revolutionary discoveries were made in the 16 & 17th centuries?
- What intellectual and social changes occurred as a result of the Scientific Revolution?
- What new ideas about society and human relations emerged in the Enlightenment, and what new practices and institutions enabled these ideas to take hold?
- What impact did new ways of thinking have on political developments and monarchical absolutism?

16-1 p. 504-511 Major Breakthroughs of the Scientific Revolution

1. What was *natural philosophy* in the 16th century?
2. What was the Aristotelian view concept of astronomy?
3. How did Ptolemy's view of astronomy differ from that of Aristotle?
4. Why were Aristotle's views so readily accepted for over two thousand years?
5. What factors contributed to the origins of the Scientific Revolution?
 - a. *Ideas from Arab scholars*
 - b. *The development of universities*
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
 - f.
 - g.
 - h.
6. What was the Copernican concept of astronomy and what were the religious and scientific implications of it?
7. How did the new scientific theory and discoveries alter the concept of God and religion?

8. Define or identify the contributions of the following;

Tycho Brahe 1546-1601	
Johannes Kepler 1571-1630	
Galileo Galilei 1564-1642	
Isaac Newton 1642-1727	
Geocentric model	
Heliocentric model	
<i>Principia</i>	
Law of universal gravitation	

Ch. 16-2 p. 511-515 Important Changes in Scientific Thinking

9. Define or explain the contributions of each of the following.

Francis Bacon 1561-1626	
Empiricism	
René Descartes 1596-1650	
Deductive reasoning	

Cartesian dualism	
Andreas Vesalius 1516-1564	
William Harvey 1578-1657	
Robert Boyle 1627-1691	

10. What were some of the consequences of the rise of modern science?

Ch. 16-3 p. 516-529 The Enlightenment

11. What were the three central concepts of Enlightenment thinking?

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12. Complete the chart below on some of the major Enlightenment thinkers.

Name	Major Work	Beliefs
Pierre Bayle (1647-1706)		

Name	Major Work	Beliefs
Baruch Spinoza (1632-1677)		
John Locke (1632-1704)		
Montesquieu (1689-1755)		
François Marie Arouet (Voltaire) (1694-1778)		
Denis Diderot (1713-1784) and Jean le Rond d'Alembert (1717-1783)		
Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)		
David Hume (1711-1776)		
Adam Smith (1723-1790)		

<i>Name</i>	<i>Major work</i>	<i>Main beliefs</i>
Immanuel Kant (1724-184)		
Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794)		

13. Explain what is meant by the “reading revolution” that took place in France and throughout Europe during this period.

14. Describe the role of women in promoting Enlightenment ideas.

15. What was the function of *salons* in the Enlightenment era?

16. Enlightenment philosophes did not share their message with the common people. Why not?

17. How did the scientific system of classifying plants and animals contribute to the 18th century emerging ideas about race in Europe?

Ch. 16-4 p. 529-536 Enlightened Absolutism

18. Most Enlightenment thinkers in Europe believed that political change could best come from above, not below. What did they mean by that?

19. What were the characteristics of an *enlightened monarch*?

20. Define or state the significance of the following:

Pragmatic Sanction	
War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748)	
Seven Years' War (1756-1763)	
cameralism	

21. What were some of actions taken by Frederick the Great that could be considered *enlightened*?

22. What were the main goals of Catherine the Great as ruler of Russia?

23. What was the cause and effect of the Pugachev rebellion in 1773?

Cause	Effect

24. What were some of the enlightened reforms of Austria's Maria Theresa (r. 1740-1780) and her son, Joseph II (r. 1780-1790)?

25. Define or explain the significance of the following:

Haskalah	
Pale of Settlement	